

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The economy of Punjab is largely dependent on agriculture. Punjab has played a significant role in making the country self sufficient in food-grain production though it has been at the cost of its own natural resources. The state's maximum contribution of 70% of wheat to central pool during 2006-07 has come down to 40-45% in the recent past. Sustenance of cereal production & productivity is not only important for the state but also for the food security of the country. Government has taken various steps to improve the viability and sustainability of agriculture and also to promote diversification of crops. However, a package of dynamic, pro-active and responsive policies and action programmes are required to revive Punjab's agriculture.

2. The Union Government has restructured the Centrally Sponsored Schemes into 66 schemes and more of the transfers will be through consolidated fund of the State from Financial Year 2014-15. Further all Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be classified and budgeted together and Central Assistance to state plan w.e.f. Financial Year 2014-15. Therefore, the central share for all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes would also form part of state plan in the same way as the state share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The central assistance to State Plan would be therefore bigger in size and corresponding State Plan would be larger.

3. The 14th Finance Commission headed by Sh. Y.V. Reddy, visited Chandigarh on 5th September 2013 to 7th September 2013 for meetings with State Government, representatives of Local Bodies, Trade and Industry, and Political Parties of the State. The State Government requested the 14th Finance Commission that at least 50% of Central Taxes should devolve to the States. The State Government has also demanded that weightage should be given to ST/ SC population of the State and GSDP of the State to make devolution criteria just and fair.

4. With a view to focus the efforts of the Government departments on the outcomes from the funds spent on various schemes, it has been decided to implement Performance Budgeting for the State Annual Plan from the current year. NABCON, the consulting arm of the apex rural development bank, NABARD has been engaged to prepare a blue print of the scheme. This will enable the

Government to effectively monitor the achievement of targeted outcomes for efficient implementation of the state Plan Schemes.

5. The state government has taken a special initiative by creating a new department of Governance Reforms integrating the mandate of Administrative Reforms and e-Governance in all the departments to form the basis for inclusive growth and development in the state. Punjab Right to Service (PRTS) Act was enacted in 2011 to provide 69 services in a time bound manner. 80 more services have been included, taking the total to 149 services under the ambit of PRTS Act.

PLAN PERFORMANCE

6. The Plan Performance during the 10th Plan Period, with an expenditure of ₹ 14823 Cr, was 89%. The total outlay earmarked at the beginning of the 11th Plan was ₹ 28923 Cr against which the total outlay of five year annual plans is ₹ 40616 Cr. The total expenditure incurred during the 11th Plan Period was ₹ 32705 Cr which works out to 81% of the annual outlays. The plan performance from 9th Plan to 11th plan is given as under :-

(₹ Cr)

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	%age
1	2	3	4
10 th Plan (2002-2007)	16645	14823	89
11 th Plan (2007-2012)	40616	32705	81
12 th Plan (2012-17)			
(i)2012-13	14000	9685	69
(ii)2013-14	16125	11808	73

7. The state government has accorded high priority to the power sector. The Punjab State Electricity Board was dissolved and as per Central Electricity Act, 2003, two new state owned companies- Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited and Punjab State Power Corporation Limited have been created. Three thermal power projects of 3920 MW capacity have been allocated to private parties and these are likely to be commissioned by December, 2014. Thermal Power Plants of 2060 MW have already been commissioned and remaining power

plants of 1860 MW are likely to be commissioned by December, 2014. The state made tremendous progress in providing rural water supply & sanitation. As of now, out of 15333 habitations, there are only 312 not covered villages and 1875 partially covered villages which will be taken up during the 12th Plan.

8. Health and Education were the other key sectors which received top priority during the 11th Five Year Plan. The ban on recruitment was lifted and all the vacant posts of teachers, doctors and para-medics were filled up. A ` 350 Cr project for construction of new health institutions for creation of infrastructure in the health department as per norms was completed. Two of three medical colleges were up-graded at a cost of ` 258 Cr. The 3rd government medical college would be covered in the current year 2014-15. A major project for creation of urban infrastructure by way of providing cent percent water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment plants was launched. Atta Dal scheme for about 33% of the population in the state was implemented throughout the plan period. Major welfare schemes for scheduled castes and women were also started. The scope of social welfare schemes was extended from SCs/BCs to all families having annual income of ` 30,000/- or less.

9. The state government has sought assistance from the World Bank for ` 1500 Cr road project and ` 1280.00 Cr water supply projects. Besides JICA is funding ` 660.60 Cr for sewerage project in Amritsar city. The quantum of assistance from NABARD is to the extent of ` 1026.33 Cr in 2014-15.

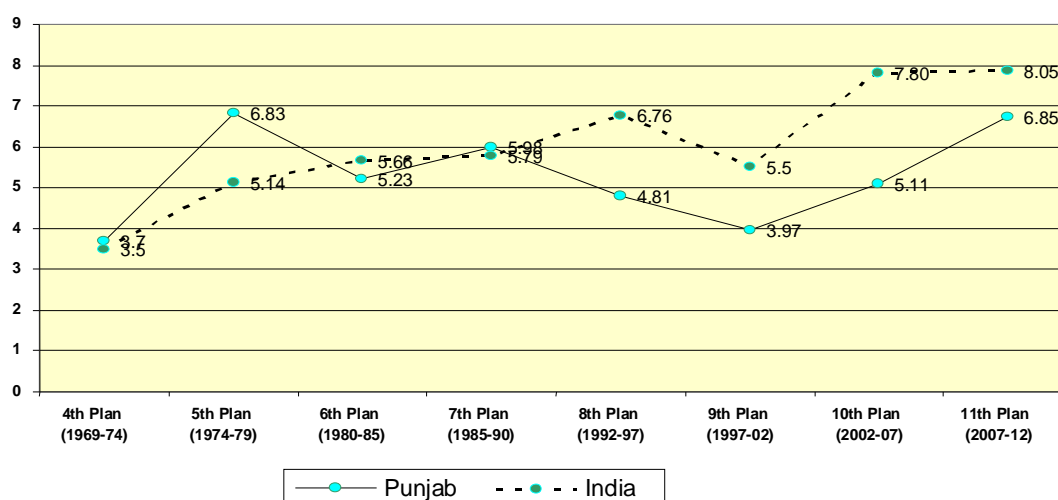
10. Another area which has received importance in the plan is the social sector, where, so far most of the schemes were being implemented for the welfare of BPL and SC families. The scope of most of the schemes has been widened so as to include families of Backward Classes and economically weaker sections. Some specific schemes exclusively for the welfare of women like Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan scheme with deposit of ` 20,000 on the birth of a girl child, Mai Bhago Vidya scheme for providing free bicycles to girl students studying in class 9th to 12th in government schools, scholarship @ ` 30,000 to girl students of poor families for professional courses and National Mission for empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi Malritva Sahyog Yojana will be implemented.

STATE'S ECONOMY

11. The insurmountable debt burden and persistent gap between revenue and expenditure are unfortunately the characteristics of the state's Public Finance. The growth rate in the state over the previous years is shown as under:-

Economic Growth Over the Five Year Plans

Growth Rate



12. The state has recorded 6.85%, and 4.63% growth rate against the target of 5.90% fixed by the Planning Commission for 11th Plan which is slightly lower than the growth of 8.05% & 4.47% achieved at all India level during 11th Plan and 2012-13 respectively . According to Advance Estimate for the year 2013-14 the state is likely to achieve growth rate of 5.25% against all India growth rate of 4.74% . The sector-wise growth targets being fixed by the Planning Commission for the state for the 12th Plan are as under:-

SN	Sector	Growth target (%age)
1	2	3
1	Primary	1.6
2	Secondary	7.50
3	Tertiary	8.00
4	Overall	6.40

COMPOSITION OF STATE'S ECONOMY

13. A significant development is noticeable in the sectoral composition of state economy since 1980. The contribution of primary sector has declined from 39.65% in 1980 to 26.18% in 2000 and this declining trend is continued since 2012 i.e. 22.82%. The contribution of secondary and tertiary sector has increased at the expense of primary sector continuously since 1980 to 2011-12. It clearly shows that primary sector especially agriculture has reached its plateau in Punjab and there is a large scope for industrial growth which is picking up. This demonstrates the progressive and positive trend of growth. On the other hand, the similar trend has also shown at all India level.

PER CAPITA INCOME

14. Per capita income of Punjab viz-a-viz India at current and constant prices is given as under:-

(₹)

State	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
PUNJAB									
i) Current Prices	4578	8318	15471	27881	36199	69582	76895	84526	92638
ii) Constant Prices	3249	3730	13008	25986	34096	44769	46325	47834	49411
INDIA									
i) Current Prices	2730	4983	10149	16688	27131	54021	61855	67839	74380
ii) Constant Prices	1841	2222	8489	16172	26015	36202	38048	38856	39904
<i>Note: - Per capita income for the year 1985 and 1990 are on 1980-81 prices. 1995 at 1993-94 prices. 2000 at 1999-2000 prices. 2005, 2010 to 2013 at 2004-05 prices.</i>									

ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15

15. The size of the Annual Plan 2014-15 has been fixed at ₹ 20100 Cr i.e. 25% increase over the previous year. The budgeted plan for 2014-15 is ₹ 12584 Cr while the remaining ₹ 7516 Cr would form the extra-budgetary component. The source wise detail is as under:

(` Cr)

SN	Components	Annual Plan 2014-15	
		Approved Outlay	%age of total outlay
1	2	4	5
A	Extra Budgetary Outlays		
1	RDF	900.00	4.48
2	PIDB	1600.00	7.96
3	POWER	3209.00	15.97
4	PUDA	309.00	1.54
5	GMADA	340.00	1.70
6	Agriculture Marketing Board	243.00	1.20
7	Urban Local Bodies	415.00	2.06
8	Rural Local Bodies	500.00	2.49
	Total:A	7516.00	37.40
B	Budgetary Outlays		
1	State Contribution (St.Schemes, St.Share of CSS etc)	3891.22	19.35
2	Plan Assistance By Gol [ACA, Grants etc.]	6181.00	30.75
3	Externally Aided Projects	513.58	2.56
4	Nabard Projects/ Schemes	1248.07	6.21
5	Block Grants	750.13	3.73
	Total: B	12584.00	62.61
	Grand Total [A+B]	20100.00	100.00

16. The Annual Plan 2014-15 focuses on development of infrastructure in Health, Medical Education and Research, Education and Higher Education. Cleaning of river waters, by way of providing 100% water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment plants in the cities situated on the banks of major rivers is also a priority work. The other major priority areas are to boost renewable energy, skill development and to check the meanse of drug abuse.

17. The Sector-wise allocations for the Annual Plan 2014-15 is indicated below:

(` Cr)

SN	Sector	Annual Plan 2014-15		
		Outlay	% of outlay	SCSP component
I	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1034	5	85
II	Rural Development	554	3	326
III	Irrigation and Flood Control	1284	6	86
IV	Energy	.04		0
V	Industry and Minerals	15	0.07	0
VI	Transport	1070	5	52
VII	Science, Technology & Environment and Forest	126	1	.60
VIII	General Economic Services	889	4	365
IX	Social Services	7152	36	3012
X	General Services	318	2	10
XI	Internal Extra Budgetary Outlay	7516	37	2450
XII	Other than Restructured CSS	142	0.71	5
	Total	20100	100	6391

13TH FINANCE COMMISSION

18. 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant-in-aid of ` 5510 Cr for the various schemes to be implemented during 2010-11 to 2014-15. It mainly includes ` 1754 Cr for local bodies, ` 949 Cr as disaster relief, ` 224 Cr for elementary education, ` 320 Cr for water sector management, ` 612 Cr for roads and bridges and ` 1480 Cr for state specific schemes. In the Annual Plan 2014-15, an outlay of ` 500 Cr has been approved for the various schemes to be implemented under 13th FC. The departmentwise detail of grants recommended

by the 13th Finance Commission is at Annexure-V.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

19. An outlay of ₹ 513.58 Cr has been provided for Annual Plan 2014-15. The detail of projects is given as under:-

(₹ Cr)

SN	Name of the Project	Total Cost	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13 Exp	2013-14 Exp	2014-15 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	World Bank Scheme for Road Infrastructure. (75:25) (WB:SS)	1500.00	424.38	76.00	157.76	150.00
II	Externally Aided Hydrology Project Phase-II World Bank (80:20) (WB:SS)	60.67	46.42	7.50	4.99	21.00
III	Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project with World Bank Assistance. (85:15) (WB:SS)	1280.00	900.00	209.00	199.63	200.00
IV	Amritsar Sewerage Project funded by JICA (76.72:23.28) (JICA:SS)	600.60	500.00	55.62	0.00	60.00
V	Development of Tourism infrastructure in the state to be funded by ADB (70:30) (ADB:SS)	398.24	120.17	13.43	14.48	82.58
Total		3839.51	1990.97	361.55	376.86	513.58

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME

20. The Punjab State is successfully implementing schemes covered under the flagship programme sponsored by Government of India. The performance during 2013-14 is 51% as per budgeted estimates and 92% against actual receipt. With the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in the 12th Plan. Union Cabinet has approved 66 schemes including 17 Flagship Programmes. GoI has included new Flagship Programmes like Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF): (i) District Component, (ii) State Component (100%), Rajiv

Gandhi Panchyat Sashastrikan Yojana (RGPSY)(75:25), National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM)(including DRDA)(75:25) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)(90:10) and deleted old three programmes viz National Horticulture Mission - (NHM) , Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana - (RGGVY) and Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme - (R-APDRP). These programmes are the thrust areas of the state plan 2014-15. The programme-wise financial achievements are as under:-

As on 31/3/2014

(` Cr.)

SN	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2013-14					Budgeted Estimates	
		BE	Actual Receipt	Expr.	% age BE (5/3)	% age Actual Receipt (5/4)	Annual Plan 2014-15	12 th Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	NRDWP (100%)	92.61	147.95	162.13	175	110	100.00	700.00
2	NHM (75:25)	422.21	329.06	469.94	103	97	600.00	5634.44
3	MDM (75:25)	275.82	269.44	242.58	88	90	300.00	1985.44
4	NHM (85:15)	75.00	67.67	67.20	90	99	0.00	533.33
5	SSA (65:35)	739.54	810.17	642.92	87	79	846.15	9381.70
6	NBA (earlier TSC) (60:40)	24.50	0.00	3.55	14	0	27.00	160.00
7	JNNURM (50:50) (80:20)	656.40	195.62	91.20	14	47	827.40	7644.71
8	NSAP (100%)	71.82	50.55	20.50	29	41	73.67	324.80
9	IAY (75:25)	136.72	31.55	4.72	3	0	41.18	308.00
10	PMGSY (100%)	350.00	117.68	295.70	84	251	302.04	2000.00
11	ICDS (50:50)	220.54	110.27	38.05	17	35	614.12	1200.00
12	RKVY (100%)	473.24	229.44	252.54	53	110	500.00	600.00
13	RGGVY	0	0	1.12	0	0	0	25.00

SN	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2013-14					Budgeted Estimates	
		BE	Actual Receipt	Expr.	% age BE (5/3)	% age Actual Receipt (5/4)	Annual Plan 2014-15	12 th Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(90:10)							
14	R-APDRP (100% Loan)	680.00	13.50	25.21	4	187	0	2680.00
15	AIBP (25:75) (50:50)	600.00	159.82	122.37	20	77	842.91	3081.48
16	MGNREGS (90:10)	400.00	247.52	262.32	66	106	247.50	6600.00
17	BRGF (100%)	0	0	0		0	27.20	0
18	(RGPSY) (75:25)	0	0	0		0	36.25	0
19	(NRLM)(including DRDA) (75:25)	0	0	0		0	35.90	0
20	IWMP) (90:10)	0	0	0		0	30.00	0
	Grand Total	5218.40	2900.15	2666.57	51	92	5451.32	42858.90

21. The state government is taking various steps to remove bottlenecks in the implementation of these programmes such as timely release of central and state share. Funds amounting to ` 5451.32 Cr are earmarked in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the successful implementation of these programmes.

AGRICULTURE

22. Punjab being food bowl of India is a harbinger of green revolution in the country and is striving to transform agriculture from sustainable to profitable and from localized to globalized. Agriculture contributes to about 29% of the state's GDP and provides livelihood to about 65% of its population. Punjab has been contributing about 50-60% of wheat and about 35-40% of rice procured by the Govt of India for food security of the country for the last four decades.

23. Punjab's agriculture growth strategy has reached a stage where 83% of its total geographical area (50.33 lakh ha) is under cultivation and 98% of it is under irrigation resulting in high cropping intensity of 189.6%. Fertilizer consumption at 250 kg/ha is almost 1.95 times higher than the national average of 128 kg/ha. The state's farm economy is highly mechanized. 18% of the country's tractors are in Punjab. The paddy and wheat productivity in the state is 3998 kg/ha and 4724 kg/ha against the national average of 2462 kg/ha and 3118 kg/ha respectively. The state produces 18% of the country's wheat, 11% rice, 5% cotton and contributes significantly to the central pool with about 40-50% of wheat and 30-40% of the rice. During the Rabi season 2013-14, the state produced 176 lakh MT of wheat out of which 119 lakh MT has been procured. During 2013-14, the state produced 169 lakh MT of paddy of which 127.50 lakh MT was procured. Cotton is a major cash crop of the state grown over 4.46 lakh ha area of the state.

24. The state has been at the forefront in solving the country's food problem, even at the cost of its natural resources, soil and groundwater. Sustenance of cereal production and productivity is not only important for the state but also for the food security of the nation. The state envisages to have a vibrant, dynamic agricultural sector during the 12th Five Year Plan, which is well integrated with the rural economy on the one side and domestic and international markets for supply of food and fiber on the other.

25. To catalyze the process of improving the sustainability and viability of farming, Progressive Punjab Agriculture Summit was held in the state wherein Agriculture Technologies were showcased and issues related to farmers and farming were debated. A Group of Experts has been constituted to suggest the ways and means to ameliorate the economic distress of farmers.

26. The Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), established in 1962, is a premier state agricultural university in India. Through, its three pronged mandate on research, teaching and extension education in agriculture, the University has played a pivotal role in transforming the state into 'Grain basket' of India. For sustenance of Punjab's agriculture, it would develop high yielding crop varieties with resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses for improving agricultural production and productivity for raising farm income and employment generation. An outlay

of ₹ 170 Cr is provided for PAU in the Annual Plan 2014-15. While the state would continue supporting the University, there is a need for ICAR and Government of India to support research programmes of PAU on 100% basis in priority areas.

27. The major strategy of the state is to ensure growth and sustainability of agriculture in the state with a thrust on conservation of natural resources especially land and water and raising the income level of the farmers by increasing the productivity of various crops and reducing the cost of production. For this purpose, in the Annual Plan 2014-15, ₹ 500 Cr has been provided for strengthening of agriculture and allied sectors under RKVY, ₹ 72 Cr for National Food Security Mission, ₹ 33 Cr for National Mission of Agriculture Extension and Technology, ₹ 27 Cr for National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and ₹ 5 Cr for National Oil Seeds & Oil Palm Mission.

28. In its endeavor, to give a practical shape to its programme of diversification to encourage the optimal use of natural resources particularly ground water and improve the economy of the farmers, the State prepared and submitted a Comprehensive Plan for Diversification of Agriculture of ₹ 7921 Cr to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. This Plan includes elaborate proposals for diversification of state agriculture per se i.e. diversification of crops, development of horticulture, promotion of agro-forestry, water conservation and management, creation of suitable marketing and processing infrastructure and development of livestock sector. Emphasis has also been laid on research for technology development to achieve enhanced production potential both in crop and livestock sector. During 2013-14, Government of India approved the action plan for diversification of Agriculture for ₹ 224.50 Cr. First installment of ₹ 112.25 Cr was released for implementation of CDP. During 2014-15, Gol has allocated an amount of ₹ 250.00 Cr. The Government of India should fully support State's agriculture diversification program to ensure sustainability of agriculture, thereby ensuring food security of country and welfare of the farmers of the State. Economic return from raising a crop is the most important factor affecting the decision of the farmers for allocation of area to different crops. Cultivation of the alternate crops shall have to be incentivized and efficient marketing of these crops shall have to be ensured as that of paddy.

29. To encourage diversification of agriculture to maize, cotton, basmati,

soyabean, etc. the tax structure on marketing and processing of these crops has been reduced. To provide maize drying facilities to the farmers, two maize dryers have been installed at Saila Khard and Nawan Shahar. It is proposed to install three more such dryers at Hoshiarpur, Bhogpur and Machiwara. The Punjab Mandi Board has established 19 specialized Cotton Mandis with all facilities like grading labs, farmer information centres etc. Substantial progress has been made in the production of fruits and vegetables in the state. Every year, an additional area (approximately 4000 ha per year) is brought under fruits by supplying healthy, disease free plants. An ultra modern AC Fruit and Vegetable market has been set up at Mohali with an investment of ` 50 Cr. A Centre of Excellence for citrus fruits is being set up in collaboration with Government of Israel at Khanaura (Hoshiarpur) with a cost of ` 10.40 Cr and is likely to be completed during 2014-15. It is proposed to set-up a multi product mega food park in 100 acres of land at Ladhawal and the same is being submitted to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India for approval under their Mega Food Park Scheme.

30. The National Horticulture Mission is being successfully implemented in the state. Under NHM, a Centre of Excellence for Green House cultivation in collaboration with Government of Israel has been set up on 15 acres of land at Kartarpur (Jalandhar) and a Centre of Excellence for potato is being set up in Ludhiana under Indo-Dutch Agreement at Ludhiana at a cost of ` 14 Cr. It is proposed to modernize all the 536 cold stores in next 3 year by providing capital assistance under NHM. An outlay of ` 82.50 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

31. Rural debts in Punjab estimated to be ` 35000 Cr, have assumed the proportions of a grave human tragedy. As per NSSO survey, nearly the farm households in the country are facing debt burden. The number of indebted farm households in Punjab was 66%, third highest in the country after Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Government of India had announced debt waiver scheme for farmers in 2008-09 but the farmers of the state did not benefit much as there are less number of small and marginal farmers and few defaulters in the state. A mechanism to help farmers come out of the fiscal distress is a must. The state government had earlier commissioned a study on suicide by farmers and farm

labour from the three universities in the state. The State Government is preparing a data bank on suicides to assess the magnitude of problem. The universities have been asked to collect fresh data from March, 2011 to March, 2013.

32. About 73% of irrigated area is under tubewell irrigation and the depleting ground water level is a cause of concern for the state. For conservation of its precious natural resources like water and soil, apart from regular soil and water conservation activities, various steps are being taken by the state government. Early plantation of paddy has been banned and efforts are being made to shift from paddy to alternate crops. To wean the farmers away from burning of paddy straw, machines like happy seeders, rotavators, zero-till-drills, baler and rakes have been provided on 50% subsidy. To improve the water use efficiency, laser land leveler has been supplied to the farmers on subsidy. In the Annual Plan 2014-15, ` 20 Cr has been provided for judicious use of available water & harvesting of rainwater for enhancing irrigation potential in Punjab, ` 30 Cr for assistance to farmers for underground pipeline system for canal based irrigation and ` 40 Cr for micro irrigation.

ALLIED SECTORS

33. Animal Husbandry plays an important role in the state's rural economy. This sector has a lot of potential for boosting the agricultural income of the farmers in the state. The allied activities of agriculture like animal husbandry, dairy & fishery have in recent years become an independent economic activity. To improve the breed of cattle and enhance milk production, 4.25 lac frozen semen straws have been imported from America & Canada. 50000 straws of sexed semen were also imported to check the problem of stray cattle. A modern cattle breeding farm at Rauni, Patiala is being set up.

34. A trend has already been set in favour of diversification of agricultural land to fish farming. Under Crop Diversification Programme, ` 4 Cr were released during 2013-14 to bring 600 acre of saline and waterlogged area under fish culture by providing 90% subsidy to the fish farmers. During 2014-15, it is proposed to bring 1000 acre saline/waterlogged area under fish culture. A retail-cum wholesale fish market is being constructed at Ludhiana.

35. To strengthen the infrastructure for livestock sector, construction of new buildings of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and upgradation of existing buildings ` 15 Cr has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University (GADVASU), Ludhiana is playing a leading role in creation of skilled man-power for poultry, piggery, artificial insemination and dairy. The infrastructure of GADVASU is being strengthened and ` 10 Cr has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for this purpose. Special efforts are being made for development of sheep, pig and poultry in the state. Besides, in the Annual Plan 2014-15, ` 25 Cr has been provided for National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme, ` 16 Cr – for National Livestock Management Programme and ` 12 Cr–for National Programme for Dairy Development.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

36. The Annual Plan for the Rural Development for the year 2014-15 focus on creation of rural employment and rural livelihood construction of rural toilet, Improvement/Remodeling and rejuvenation of village Ponds and disposal of sullage water. The total plan outlay of ` 548 Cr including centre share of ` 398 Cr has been earmarked for rural development for the year 2014-15.

37. In an earnest endeavor towards rural rejuvenation of all 12673 villages, the Panchayati Raj Institutions are being involved by the government not only in asset formation and management, but also in the entire process of planning. The state government is committed to the provision of modern amenities and sanitation facilities in rural areas and also to the creation of employment opportunities for rural poor in the villages. Activities of 7 departments v.i.z. Social Security, Women and Child Development, Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes, Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural Development & Panchayats, Health & Family Welfare, School Education and Animal Husbandry have been transferred to the PRIs. 1186 rural health dispensaries, 5752 primary schools and 582 rural veterinary hospitals have been transferred to the Zila Parishads. 1160 medical service providers, 12551 primary school teachers and 369 veterinary service providers have been recruited by the Zila Parishads. ICDS centres are being run under the supervision of Gram Panchayats. Also, 876 rural water supply schemes have been transferred to the Gram Panchayats. Presently

888 medical service providers (RMO), 12227 primary school teachers and 389 (RVO) veterinary service providers are working through the PRIs. The training of panches/ sarpanches is being carried out on a large scale.

38. Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Gram Panchayats have succeeded in enhancing livelihood security to the people in rural areas. Kusla Gram Panchayat of District Mansa has been adjudged as one of the eleven best in the country for work done under NREGA. The outlay of the scheme is ` 248 Cr but low wage rates are proving to be the bottlenecks in implementation. Though the daily wage rates have now been increased from ` 184/- to ` 200/- but it should be increased further to ` 236/- equivalent to the neighboring state of Haryana.

39. A sum of ` 20 Cr has been provided for construction of toilets in the Annual plan 2014-15. Under this scheme, toilets are to be constructed for individual household in the villages. The estimated cost per toilet is ` 15,000 out of this a sum of ` 11,500 will be spent under this scheme and ` 3,500 will be spent under NREGS as labour component. 17,391 toilets will be constructed in the current financial year.

40. A master plan for cleaning of 17,255 village ponds in 12,282 panchayats has been framed. There is total 24,405 acre pond area in Punjab and the average cost per acre for remodeling is ` 5 lac. Accordingly, an amount of ` 1220 Cr is required and the project shall be completed in approximately 3 years. In the Annual Plan 2014-15, a provision of ` 100 Cr has been made.

41. Under RGPSA for construction of 58 new Panchayat Ghars at a cost of ` 12 lac each. District Panchayat Resource Centre, Mansa and Fazilka shall be completed with a cost of ` 3 Cr. The state government has started a training programme of 5 days for elected representatives and officials of PRIs for their capacity building at a cost of ` 24 Cr. To make them aware about good practices outside their Panchayats, exposure visits for elected representatives and officials of PRIs shall be organized. Information, education and communication activities shall be trengthened to make people aware about government programmes and schemes. State Institute of Rural Development shall be strengthened by establishing a Programme Management Unit at a cost of ` 171 lac. An outlay of

₹ 35.90 Cr including centre share has been earmarked under “National Rural Livelihood Mission” (NRLM). The centre would contribute ₹ 15 Cr during 2013-14. In the first phase, this mission would be implemented in 5 districts of the State. As per latest household survey conducted as part of census operations, out of total 33.15 lac rural families, 7.9 % or 2.61 lac are without pucca houses.

BPL Families

42. The number of registered BPL families is too less in the state. In fact the entire list has been exhausted for the purpose of construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana and the state has not been able to utilise the funds earmarked for this scheme. Expert Group to review the methodology for measurement of poverty constituted by Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan has submitted its report. As per findings of the Expert Group, 11.30% of the total population in the State is below poverty line. In rural areas, the percentage of people below poverty line is 7.40% and in urban areas, it is 17.60%. These poverty ratios are based on per day per capita consumption expenditure of ₹ 37.12 in rural areas and ₹ 48.71 in urban areas of the State. The poverty ratios worked by this Expert Group are based on better parameters and will help the State to access funding under various central schemes based on poverty ratios.

IRRIGATION

43. Punjab is predominantly an agricultural state where irrigation plays an important role in sustaining its growth and economy. The strategy in the irrigation sector is to rehabilitate the existing canal system and undertake measures such as lining of canals and water courses for minimizing the seepage losses and for conservation of water. The canal surface water distribution system consists of 14500 km of canals/distributaries comprising six major systems in the state namely: Sirhind Canal system, Bhakhra Main Line, Bist Doab Canal, Upper Bari Doab Canal, Sirhind feeder and Eastern canal. The canal system which is one of the oldest in the country has outlived its life and its carrying capacity has been sub-optimized. Contrary to common perception, only 27% of the area is irrigated by canals and the remaining 73% is irrigated by tubewells in Punjab. The state government has submitted a project costing ₹ 4128 Cr for

modernization, remodeling, renovation and extension of canals, deep tubewells, lining of water courses, cleaning of head works, repairing of gates etc. to the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India for financial assistance under AIBP.

44. The work of lining of Kandi Canal Phase II from Hoshiarpur to Balachaur at a revised cost of ₹ 540 Cr under AIBP is in progress. The total length of Kandi Canal is 130 km. Phase-1 comprising 60 km of Kandi Canal is already complete. The work of remaining 70 km was taken up under Phase-II and 56 km length has already been completed. The remaining 14 km of length would be completed in the year 2014-15. ₹ 94 Cr has been spent on this project during 2011-13 and ₹ 33 Cr has been spent during 2013-14. ₹ 121.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2014-15 to complete it by March, 2015. The work of rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch at a cost of ₹ 199 Cr has been initiated since 2007-08 to provide better irrigation facilities to the cotton belt areas of Patiala, Sangrur and Mansa districts. An expenditure of ₹ 121 Cr was incurred during 2007-12 and work on 1st Phase of Patiala Feeder has been completed and work on Kotla Branch is in progress.

45. With the strenuous efforts of the state government, the 206 MW Shahpur Kandi Dam has been declared as a National Project. The total cost of the project is ₹ 2286 Cr out of which the irrigation component is ₹ 597 Cr (29%) and the power component is ₹ 1689 Cr (71%). The irrigation component is being shared between Government of India and Government of Punjab in the Ratio of 90:10. The total irrigation potential would be 5000 ha in Punjab & 32713 ha in J & K and 206 MW power capacity would be created. The work of Shahpur Kandi Dam project has been allotted in January, 2013 and construction was started in April/May 2013. The project will be completed in 2016-17. The state government has accorded highest priority to the implementation of this prestigious hydro project for which ₹ 342 Cr (including power component) has been earmarked during 2014-15.

46. The 2 new interstate AIBP Projects sanctioned in 2011-12 are ₹ 952 Cr relining of Rajasthan Feeder and ₹ 489 Cr relining of Sirhind Feeder. The

canals closures have already been obtained for March 2015 and work will be completed in 4 years.

47. The State is fully conscious of the depleting ground water table and the fact that Central Ground Water Authority has banned new tubewell connections in 18 of its 138 blocks and around 110 blocks have been declared as dark. The State is taking a number of measures to check the depleting water table like construction of low cost dams, micro irrigation schemes, re-charge of rain water, the diversification of crops. A project costing ` 3498 Cr for management of declining ground water through resource conservation by way of laser leveling, underground pipe system, implementing on-farm practices, artificial recharge of ground water, conservation of low dams, adoption of micro irrigation techniques and rain water harvesting has been submitted under National Food Security Mission to the Ministry of Water Resources for financial assistance.

48. Under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme to provide assured irrigation to the farmers, two projects namely Sirhind feeder Phase-II and Bathinda canal Phase-II costing ` 995 Cr are under progress. Work of lining of Abohar canal and water courses on Bhakhra Main Branch canal are being carried out with NABARD assistance. A length of 3200 km of watercourses is proposed to be lined at a cost of ` 460 Cr during 2014-15. The central grant for lining of water courses under CADWM is subject to a maximum of ` 25050/- per hectare of area covered which was fixed on the price index as on 1/4/2013. This limit needs to be enhanced to at least ` 40,000/- per hectare in view of present price index and enhanced cost of material and labour.

49. Flood protection works along the river Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and its tributary Ujh at a cost of ` 330 Cr have been initiated under the Flood Management Programme. Likewise, work on the canalization of Sakki/Kiran Nallah in border districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur is in progress at a cost of ` 118 Cr. Another project of ` 137 Cr for canalization of river Ghaggar including re-modeling of cross drainage works falling in Punjab has been initiated. To combat water logging effectively in the State, project worth ` 960Cr has been initiated in Muktsar, Ferozepur and Faridkot districts. To tackle waterlogging &

flood in Mukatsar, Abohar & Fazilka, a new project at a cost of ` 453 Cr shall be executed with NABARD assistance. The grant recommended by 13th Finance Commission would be utilized to redress the problem of anti water logging in south western districts of state.

POWER

50. The government is fully aware that power is the most crucial factor to ensure all round growth and development of the State. Therefore, relentless efforts are being made to make Punjab a power surplus state in the near future and to ensure reliable, affordable and round the clock availability of electric power supply to the people. An outlay of ` 3209 Cr is provided for the power sector which constitutes 16% of the total state plan. ` 1209 Cr would be spent on strengthening of transmission systems, ` 750 Cr on generation and ` 1250 Cr for distribution systems. Augmenting and strengthening of the transmission and distribution systems to ensure proper supply of power in both urban as well as in rural areas, reduction of losses, conservation of energy, load management and adoption of information technology in the power sector are some of the other initiatives planned for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

51. The present generation capacity of Punjab is 8859 MW including central share of 3071 MW, The State is likely to become power surplus by the year 2014-15 during 12th Plan. The state government during its last tenure launched an ambitious plan to make Punjab a power surplus state. Three Thermal Power Projects of 3,920 MW generation capacity were allotted to private developer in 2007-09. Fulfilling commitment, 1st unit of Rajpura Thermal Power Plant (700 MW) was commissioned in February, 2014 and the second unit of 700 MW has been commissioned on 10th July, 2014. The first unit of 660 MW of Talwandi Sabo(1980 MW) was commissioned on 5th July, 2014, and the remaining two units would become functional within this year. While the 540 MW Goindwal Sahib Thermal plant has been synchronised on oil, it could not become functional because of lack of availability of coal. However, with the Government of India agreeing to provide tapering linkage to it in June, 2014, this plant is also likely to be functional soon. These plants are being developed by private developers. The construction of 206 MW Shahpur kandi Dam has also started in April, 2013 and is

expected to be commissioned in October, 2016. We are thus on target to making Punjab a power surplus state.

52. Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the work of providing electric infrastructure to rural households including single point connection to 80,400 BPL families has been completed. The state has brought down its T&D losses to 16.95% during 2013-14 from 20.12% during 2009-10 and aims to bring it down to 15% by the year 2015-16. Re-structured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) aims to use Information Technology for improving the service quality and reducing the Transmission and Distribution losses. The programme has been allocated ` 500 Cr in 2014-15 and is being implemented in 47 towns having a population of more than 30,000 each.

53. The state provides free power to its farmers and the Power Corporation is compensated every year by the Government. The annual liability has gone upto from ` 2543 Cr in 2007-08 to ` 5607 Cr in 2013-14. A sum of ` 5300 Cr has been budgeted for 2014-15. The Corporation has taken a number of initiatives. All the villages of the state have been provided urban pattern supply and agriculture power is supplied through separate agricultural feeders. Some of the other initiatives planned for achieving full and effective electrification of rural and urban areas include clearing of pending agriculture power connections, conversion of low voltage distribution systems into high voltage distribution systems in agriculture sector and shifting of meters outside consumer premises.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

54. The industrial scene of Punjab is dominated by small scale industry. There are approximately 1.54 lac registered Micro, Small, Medium and Large Industrial units in the State employing about 13.40 lac persons. These units produced industrial goods worth about ` 1,67,000 Cr in 2012-13 including items such as hosiery goods, bicycles & cycle parts, automobile parts, sewing machine parts, yarn and textile, hand tools & machine tools, sports goods and leather goods.

55. To accelerate industrial and economic growth, the state govt. has notified incentive package under Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Promotion 2013.

The package provides benefits on VAT & CST, stamp duty, property tax and electricity duty exemptions, besides additional incentives for specific sector such as food processing, textiles and information technology. Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion (PBIP) will act as a nodal agency to carry out the objectives of the package and to resolve and provide time bound clearance of all new investment in the state.

56. As part of investment campaign, Progressive Punjab Investor Summit was organized on 9th & 10th December, 2013 at the Indian School of Business, Mohali. This summit has attracted investment of about ` 65,000 Cr in textiles and engineering, information technology, agro and food processing, tourism, health, bio-sciences, infrastructure sectors. This investment would generate a number of jobs in these sectors.

57. Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) at Banur, District SAS Nagar (Mohali) is being set up at a cost of ` 150 Cr s. The state government has provided 8 acres of land free of cost for establishment of this institute.

INFRASTRUCTURE

58. Punjab Infrastructure Development Board (PIDB) a nodal agency for infrastructure development in the state is funded by infrastructure fee of 2% on agricultural produce except fruits and vegetables and ` 1 on every liter of petrol. Since its inception, it has facilitated 52 infrastructure projects with an estimated cost of ` 3651 Cr s including 13 roads, 3 modern bus terminals, 8 O&M of bus terminals, 1 hospitals, 5 five star hotels, 1 three star hotels, 3 polytechnics, 9 ITIs, 2 tourist complex, 1 Diagnostic Centre, 1 O&M of PIMS. During 12th five year plan, PIDB is likely to spend around ` 5000 Cr from its own budget. Public Private Partnership works of ` 14908 Cr are proposed to be set up in tourism, transport, health and road sectors. Important upcoming projects are –

- ` 8705 Cr - Metro Rail Project Ludhiana,
- ` 2500 Cr - Water Front City in Ludhiana,
- ` 900 Cr - Ropar-Phagwara Expressway,
- ` 400 Cr – Bus Terminals,

- ` 130 Cr – Hospitals/Diagnostic Centres.
- ` 200 Cr – Public Rapid Transport(PRT) System for Amritsar City,

59. PIDB plans to make an investment of ` 1600 Cr during 2014-15. The major allocation for planned works are :-

- ` 1017.24 Cr – for Road Sector
- ` 357 Cr – for Transport Sector
- ` 159.13 Cr – for ROBs/RUBs
- ` 114.44 Cr – for HLBs
- ` 112 Cr – for water Supply, sewerage and STPs
- ` 85 Cr – for Education Sector
- ` 70 Cr – for Tourism & Cultural Infrastructure
- ` 15 Cr – for Health Infrastructure

TRANSPORT

60. Roads and communication network hold the key to the overall growth of the economy. It is a basic infrastructure for promotion of agriculture, industry, trade and business. Punjab has a large road network of 64,037 km of roads consisting of 1739 km of national highways, 1503 km of state highways, 2107 km of major district roads, and 58688 km of rural roads which includes other district roads and village link roads.

61. During the 12th Five Year Plan, 5 national highways of 893 km road length of Zirakpur – Bathinda, Jalandhar – Dhillwan, Amritsar – Sri Ganga Nagar, Jalandhar – Jind and Kharar – Ludhiana will be upgraded to 4/6 lanning under Public Private Partnership with an estimated cost of ` 5000 Cr . Once these works are complete nearly the entire network of national highways will be been upgraded to 4/6 lanes.

62. A sum of ` 3024 Cr is proposed to be spent on road infrastructure in the year 2014-15. The major allocations are -

- ₹ 500 Cr – rural link roads and upgradation of rural roads
- ₹ 150Cr under Punjab State Road Sector project for strengthening of 150 km roads
- ₹ 70 Cr towards Centre Road Fund for upgradation of existing road infrastructure
- ₹ 302 Cr under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- ₹ 711 Cr for National Highways

63. Punjab contributes about ₹ 600 Cr per year in terms of levy of cess of ₹ 1.5 per litre on diesel and petrol to Central Road Fund. However, the formula of allocation of funds under CRF was altered to the disadvantage of the state in the year 2010. As per the earlier formula, the weightage was given to the states for area and fuel consumption in the ratio of 40:60. Now this ratio has been changed to 70:30. Due to this change, the state has to bear a loss upto 35% of the annual accrual. The earlier formula for allocating funds should be restored.

64. ₹ 383 Cr are proposed to be spent for Transport sector including an investment of ₹ 357 Cr through PIDB. The proposals planned for 2014-15 -

- Modernisation and upgradation of PRTC - ₹ .25 Cr
- Replacement of 265 ordinary buses of PUNBUS and introduction of 25 HVAC buses and 10 super integral coaches - ₹ 75 Cr
- Computerisation of Punjab Roadways – ₹ 3.50 Cr

CIVIL AVIATION

65. The state government is focusing on enhancing the air connectivity with other states and countries. Construction work of International Air Terminal at Mohali has begun. ₹ 450 Cr Phase-I project is scheduled to be completed by Jan, 2015. Sri Guru Ram Dass Ji International Airport, Amritsar has already been upgraded.

66. Chandigarh International Civil Air Terminal at Mohali will be commissioned by Dec. 2014.

67. Civil Airport at Sahnewal near Ludhiana - 7.5 acre of land handed over to Airports Authority of India for works which will help to land flights even during low visibility conditions. 322 acres of additional land is being acquired for the extension and up-gradation of this airfield to handle bigger jet aircrafts.

68. Construction of the building of Civil Enclave, Bathinda on the site is complete and ready for commissioning. Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India has accorded their approval for starting two civil commercial flights from Indian Air Force station Bhisiana near Bathinda. 40 acres of land with the cost of ` 3.55 Cr at Village Virk Kalan in Distt. Bathinda has been handed over to Airports Authority of India for the construction of Civil Air Terminal.

69. Besides the upgradation of the two existing flying academies, the state proposes to start two new flying academies at Talwandi Sabo and Faridkot in Public Private Partnership mode. In the 12th Five Year Plan, there is a proposal to construct a civil enclave at Indian Air Force Station at Adampur near Jalandhar and start domestic flights. A request has already been made to Ministry of Defence for obtaining their NOC for this project.

TOURISM & CULTURE

70. The state government is committed to conserve, preserve and showcase the rich cultural heritage of the state. Khalsa Heritage Complex at Anandpur Sahib started in 1999 has been successfully completed at a cost of ` 350 Cr. It is now open to the public. Shaheed-e-Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh Museum, Khatkarkalan was upgraded at a cost of ` 16.51 Cr. The outlay for Tourism is ` 215 Cr including an investment of ` 70 Cr through PIDB. The important outlays include ` 83 Cr for development of tourist infrastructure including Gobindgarh Fort and ` 70 Cr for Memorials of -

- *Jang-e-Azadi Memorial at Kartarpur, Jalandhar;*
- *Guru Ravidass Memorial at Khuralgarh, Hoshiarpur;*
- *Bhagwan Balmiki Ji at Amritsar;*
- *Shaheed Udham Singh Ji at Sunam;*
- *Baba Moti Mehra Ji at Fatehgarh Sahib;*

- *Swami Vivekanand Ji;*
- *Girja Nand Ji at Kartarpur;*
- *Baba Jiwan Singh Memorial at Anandpur Sahib.*
- *₹.60 Cr for infrastructure development of destinations and circuits*

71. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has sanctioned a loan of ₹ 300 Cr for implementing the recommendations of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) for strategically developing Amritsar and other heritage towns like Sultanpur Lodhi, Kapurthala and Patiala as part of the Punjab's master plan for tourism. The first phase has started in which Amritsar, Sultanpur Lodhi and Keshopur wetlands will be undertaken. An amount of ₹ 42.06Cr including state share of ₹ 9.74Cr has been released under this project. There is also a proposal to develop the Darbar Circuit i.e. Summer-Palace Amritsar, Nabha, Sangrur, Kapurthala and Faridkot with a cost of ₹ 8 Cr.

NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

72. The state has fixed ambitious target under New and Renewable Energy Policy 2012, which incentivizes solar and biomass based technologies and energy conservation measures, thereby, working towards sustainable energy sources. A total capacity addition of 2400 MW is targeted to be achieved by the year 2022. The projects of capacity 617 MW are operational in the state - Mini Hydel Projects (134.95 MW), Biomass Power Projects (62.5 MW), Co-generation power projects (401.59 MW), Waste to Energy project (1 MW) and Solar Power projects (18.02 MW).

73. PEDDA is successfully implementing Biogas Development & Solar Water Heating Programme under which 1.6 lac biogas plants and 29 Lac Litre Per Day Solar Water Heating Systems have been installed. Besides, 6,500 Solar Street Lights and 1,950 Solar Water Pumps have also been installed in the state. Solar Power Projects of 250 MW are under execution and scheduled to complete during 2014-15. We have also successfully partnered the completion of 7.5 MW solar plant on a single roof which is the largest such plant in India. The state is shortly going to notify net-metering guidelines on solar power which will provide a major thrust to the Solar Rooftop programme in the state. The policy has been approved by Cabinet.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

74. PSCST is the nodal agency for promoting environment improvement, natural resource conservation and popularization. PSCST demonstrated concept of energy efficiency in Institutional and Government buildings in the state. As a result, Pushpa Gujral Science City (PGSC) has been awarded 2nd National Energy Conservation Award 2013. PSCST prepared state level Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) as per national framework covering eight Missions given in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The document has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India for approval.

75. Two new plan schemes exclusively for SC population in Punjab have been included in Annual Plan 2014-15 namely "Assessment of level of fluoride and subsequent oxidative stress in pregnant sc women from fluoride endemic zone of Punjab and its prevention and management" and "Socio-economic development of Scheduled caste Communities through technology interventions in horticulture and related ventures" with an outlay of ` 5 lac each.

76. Punjab Biotechnology Incubator, a State Government Undertaking, an integral part of the Knowledge City being developed in SAS Nagar, Mohali is operational for the Testing, Certification of Agri, Food, Environmental and Allied Sectors. A Laboratory for testing of Rice/Basmati Rice is being set up.

GREENING PUNJAB

77. Hon'ble Chief Minister launched Green Punjab Mission in 2013-14. Under the Mission, a sum of ` 50 Cr has been spent and plantation over an area of 3,700 ha done. The Mission would be strengthened in the coming years with contribution from the public, industry, boards and corporations of the state government. For rehabilitation of waterlogged and degraded areas through bio-drainage, agro forestry and other plantation activities, a three year project at a cost of ` 90 Cr has been initiated.

EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

78. Growth in employment, especially in the organized sector, has not been commensurate with the growth in the economy. To enhance the

employability of the youth in the state, the state government created a separate Department of Employment Generation and Training in March, 2007.

79. Manpower survey of unemployment has been completed for 22 districts. Mass counseling programmes providing educational and vocational guidance to youth are being organized since 2008 in all the districts. The department is also the nodal office for providing training to the youth. There are 16 training camps where basic training is given to youth. Each camp is commanded by Lt. Col. (Retd.) with a Major/Captain (Retd.) as a Adjutant-cum-training Officer. During 2013-14 training has been provided to 9228 candidates. An outlay of ` 6.75 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

80. Construction Skill Development Centre set up in collaboration with Larsen & Toubro (L&T) and Driving & Automotive Skill Centre set up in collaboration with Tata Motors in Lambi block, district Muktsar, provides training in different trades i.e. Mason, Bar bender, Carpenter, Plumber, Welder & Electrician. During 2013-14 training has been provided to 70 candidates. For the year 2014-15 training process is going on.

81. 16 C-PYTE centres have been set up in the state for training of youth for jobs in army and para-military forces. During the year 2013-14, these centres imparted training to 9273 candidates in the trade of security guards at police training centre in Jehan Khelan, district Hoshiarpur and almost all of them have been placed.

82. Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Preparatory Institute, Mohali has been established at a cost of ` 10.00 Cr to facilitate placement of youth in defence services. Every year the institute imparts training to prepare students of + 1 and + 2 for various jobs at officer level in the armed forces. During 2013-14, 41 students were trained for NDA . Against an actual expenditure of ` 2.00 Cr incurred during 2013-14, an outlay of ` 2.00 Cr is provided as corpus fund for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

83. To tackle the problem of unemployment, a Marine Academy at Rup Nagar will be setup to train about 600 students from science background and prepare them for various trades of navy. An outlay of ` 5.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2014-15.

84. The youth of state are being provided Skill Development Training through the following institutions under State Skill Development Mission constituted in Employment Generation & Training Department, Punjab.

- I. State Institute of Automotive and Driving Skill Mahuana District Muktsar Sahib
- II. Construction Skill Development Centre
- III. Foreign Employment and Training Bureau
- IV. Centre for Employment and Training of Punjab Youth(C-PYTE)
- V. Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Preparatory Institute, Mohali
- VI. Punjab Police Security Corporation
- VII. Apparel Textile Design Centre Khuni Majra
- VIII. Marine Academy
- IX. Mai Bhago Armed Forces Preparatory Institute

FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

85. There has been a procurement of 140.00 lac MT of wheat during Rabi 2013-14. 169.00 lac MT of paddy was procured in Kharif 2013-14. The State government has implemented National Food Security Act, 2013 and has launched New Atta Dal Scheme after revamping the existing Atta-Dal Scheme in December, 2013. Under the modified scheme, the income limit for identification of beneficiary family has been raised from ` 30,000/- per annum to ` 60,000 per annum and the selling price of wheat has been reduced from ` 4/- per kg to ` 1/- per kg. The no. of beneficiaries under the new Atta-Dal Scheme has been doubled from 15.41 lac to 31.00 lac. Under the new Atta-Dal Scheme, wheat and pulses are provided at ` 1/- per kg and ` 20/- per kg respectively subject to a limit of ` 35/-kg of wheat to AAA category of beneficiary family and ` 25/- kg to others and ` 2.5 kg of pulses per family per month. The total subsidy amounts to ` 1883.46 Cr from August 2007 up to June, 2014 and subsidy of ` 400.00 Cr is being provided in current year. The Government of India is proposing to bring reforms in the Public Distribution System. The state government is going to computerize the PDS system by providing Smart Card to all the households in the State. Besides this, a data bank for all 120 major godowns and 17815 depot

holders has been computerized. The scheme would for the first time also allow online tracking of ration card from the godown to the depot holder and finally to the individual card holder. It will also provide micro detail about depot holder with whom card holders are attached allowing for easy monitoring.

86. In the Annual Plan 2014-15, ₹ 400.00 Cr has been allocated and it is estimated that 8,70,000 MTs of wheat and 75,000 MTs of pulses shall be distributed during current year.

EDUCATION

87. Punjab has been ranked among the top 10 States in the just released school education statistics, improving its position from 13th in 2012 to 6th in 2013. The government has accorded top priority to recruitment of teachers. As many as 42,850 new teachers have been recruited since the year 2007 till date and the state government is in process to recruit 13,698 teachers during 2014-15. The government has also decided to fill the backlog of 167 posts of visually impaired JBT/ETT teachers and 4,445 vacant posts of different cadres in privately managed recognized aided schools. The state aims to achieve 100% GER, 100% NER, Zero dropout and 100% retention by the end of 12th Plan. The literacy rate of the state has improved to 76.7% against all India level of 74.04% as per 2011 census. The latest indicators are:-

Indicators	Primary (2006-2013)	Elementary (2006-2013)	Secondary (2010-2013)
Drop out rate	8.50 to 2.00	10.04 to 0.84	10.60 to 5.21
Net enrolment ratio (NER)	66.53 to 90.23	63.26 to 78.60	39.14 to 47.62
Gross enrolment ratio (GER)	87.62 to 103.25	80.40 to 92.14	63.17 to 80.56

88. The Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 aims to provide free and compulsory education to all children of India in the age group of 6 to 14. Right to Education Act has been notified. Household survey was conducted in December, 2013 to identify out of school children in the age group 6-14 years. In total 10840 out of school children in the age group of 6-14 have been identified. The guidelines for admission of 25% students belonging to weaker sections have been issued.

89. The state government had launched an ambitious project to impart computer education from class 6th to 12th in the year 2004-05. The project has been implemented in 6487 schools in a phased manner and work is in progress for establishment of smart class rooms in 5 schools. The state government had launched NABARD approved EDUSAT programme on 02/02/2010 with a total cost of ` 95 Cr to provide infrastructure for establishment of virtual/ extended class-rooms in government schools. Under EDUSAT programme, 2,789 Receive Only Terminals (ROT)s have been installed in all government senior secondary and high schools. 2,983 EDUSAT libraries have been set up in senior secondary and secondary schools. Through these libraries students studying in government schools from class 6th to 12th can view and listen to lectures mixed with multimedia content of their choice. 906 more such libraries are being established during 2014-15.

90. Mid Day Meal scheme covering 18 lac students in 20369 government elementary schools is being successfully implemented in the state. The outlay for MDM has increased from ` 269 Cr in 2013-14 to ` 300 Cr in 2014-15. All school students at elementary level and all SC students at secondary level get free books from the government.

91. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 276 middle schools were upgraded to high schools during 2009-14. 2851 secondary schools were strengthened with additional infrastructure during 2010-14. 89060 secondary teachers were trained during 2009-14.

92. To encourage our young children further for academic excellence, Dr. Hargobind Khurana Scholarship scheme was launched on 1st August, 2013. A total of 3288 brilliant students who have scored at least 80% marks in class 10th examination, have been selected for annual scholarship of ` 30,000 per student. An outlay of ` 10 Cr has been provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

93. In order to provide quality education to poor and meritorious students of government schools, the state has set up 6 residential schools with a capacity of 500 students each in the districts of Amritsar, Bathinda, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mohali and Patiala. These schools will impart free education in English

medium to meritorious students of class 11th and 12th who have secured 80% and above in the class 10th of government schools. The classes have started in these schools w.e.f. 1st August, 2014.

Higher Education

94. Punjab Higher Education Council has been constituted to plan, implement, monitor and take quality initiatives for making Higher Education relevant to the needs of the students. Rashtriya Uchchttar Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA) would be implemented with a view to attain higher levels of access, equity and excellence in the state higher education system with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. An amount of ` 100 Cr has been provided for different activities under this programme like upgradation of 4 existing degree colleges to model degree colleges, setting up of 2 new model colleges, 2 new professional colleges and vocationalization of higher education in 13 government colleges. The state government released ` 148 Cr to Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab University Chandigarh and Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar during 2013-14. An amount of ` 161 Cr has been provided for this purpose during 2014-15.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

95. The state government is making earnest efforts to promote sports in the state. With a view to provide more sports facilities, a Comprehensive Sports Policy has been implemented. As per this policy, the Cash Incentives provided to the gold medallists of Olympics, Asian and Commonwealth Games have been increased to ` 2.25 Cr, ` 26 lac & ` 16 lac respectively. Significant enhancement has been made for silver and bronze medallists also. The government has decided to create 125 posts for sportspersons from the state who win medals in Olympics, Asian and Commonwealth.

96. An International Standard Hockey Stadium has been constructed at a cost of ` 41.50 Cr at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. Besides this, 6 Hockey Stadiums and 10 Multipurpose Stadiums have been constructed/renovated at a cost of ` 200 Cr.

97. The Government is committed to provide latest sports infrastructure

to the sportspersons of the state. An 8-lane Synthetic Athletic Track would be laid at Multipurpose Stadium, Bathinda at a cost of ` 6.48 Cr and a Synthetic Football Ground would be laid at Mahilpur, District Hoshiarpur at a cost of ` 5.45 Cr.

98. To encourage the traditional game of Circle kabaddi, 4th kabaddi World Cup was organized in the state from 30th November to 14th December, 2013 in which 11 men and 8 women teams participated. The Champion Team in Men Section was given a Prize Money of ` 2 Cr. The total Prize Money in this tournament was ` 6.92 Cr. The Government of Punjab would continue promoting traditional games of the state.

99. With the view to prepare a sizeable pool of elite athletes and to groom them as medal prospects at National and International Competitions, the Government of Punjab has decided to establish Punjab Institute of Sports (PIS) at SAS Nagar. For this purpose, an amount of ` 50 Cr would be spent from the 'Dedicated Sports Fund. With PIS at the apex level, Centres of Excellence in selected sports disciplines would be set up in the State. The admitted players would be provided nutritious diet, medical aid, sports equipment, education, transport and scientific training under expert Indian & foreign coaches.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

100. The State Government accords highest priority to the skill development of our youth in the State. The Government will strengthen and upgrade the existing skill training infrastructure and will partner with reputed private training partners towards meeting the skill development requirements of the State. The Department of Technical Education and Industrial Training will be renamed as the Department of Technical Education and Skill Development and similarly the Board of Technical Education and Industrial Training would be renamed as the Board of Technical Education and Skill Development to ensure necessary focus and co-ordination of various Skill Development schemes and initiatives in the State.

101. It is envisaged to revamp and empower the State Skill Development Mission under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister with three tiers at State, District and Block level. The Mission will be single point within the Government to formulate and steer various skill development schemes. The

Mission will bring necessary synergy, oversight and effective co-ordination in the implementation of the skill development schemes across the departments.

102. The State Government shall make efforts towards skilling approximately 3 lacs youth at a cost of over ` 500 Cr during the current year 2014-15 utilizing the training capacity of various government and private institutions as well as engaging with other reputed private training providers. The Department-wise efforts shall be as follows:- (` Cr)

SN	Name of the Department	Agency/Scheme	Physical Target	Financial Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1	Technical Education & Industrial Training	Govt. and Private Polytechnic Institutions	62700	134.58
		Govt. and Private ITIs	62000	125.00
		MES Courses under SDI Scheme	75000	150.00
2	Labour	Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board	25000	37.50
3	Rural Development	SRLM (NRLM now, previously SGSY)	21700	30.60
4	School Education	Revised Vocational Education Scheme under NSQF	20,000	31.30
5	Medical Education and Research	Nursing courses (ANM, GNM and Nursing Assistant)	16,000	-
6	Local Government	State Urban Development Authority (SUDA) (NULM now, previously SJSY)	15,000	26.50
7	Employment Generation and Training	Centre for Training & Employment of Punjab youth (C-PYTE)	10,000	9.00
8	Information Technology	ESDM & P-STEP	5000	7.50
9	Tourism	Hunar se Rozgar Tak scheme	3500	5.25
10	Welfare of SC & BC	a) BACKFINCO	500	0.75
		b) Punjab SC Land Development Finance Corporation	3000	4.50
11	Social Security and Women & Child Development	Social Welfare Board (Swawlamban)	2000	3.00
	Total for the State		3,21,400	556.48

103. The State Government will also partner with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in the implementation of various schemes and initiatives for skill development in the State.

104. The State Government in partnership with the leading Corporate houses, has already set up Construction Development Centre (L&T), Driving and Automotive Skill Centre (Tata Motors) at Muktsar and Training Centre in Retail Marketing (Bharti-Wall Mart Ltd.) in Amritsar.

105. The State Government has also set up a Foreign Employment and Information and Training Bureau for guidance and placement of candidates in foreign countries, which would impart training to 10,000 aspiring candidates during 12th Plan.

106. The State Government has further signed MOU with M/s Tata Sons towards improving and upgrading 6 ITIs. The State Government also proposes to set up a Multi Skill Development Centre in partnership with private sector at Ludhiana with a training capacity of 10,000 candidates per annum. The MSDC will be set up in accordance with the global standards and will be training cum production centre.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

107. The state government has focused on strengthening of infrastructure in terms of buildings equipments and human resources in the hospitals institutions. An outlay of ` 1022 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15

108. The state has recorded an impressive performance in regard to important health Indicators. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined by 16 points from 44 in 2006 to 28 in 2012. The state has been awarded an amount of ` 107 Cr and ` 109 Cr respectively during 2012-13 & 2013-14. Neonatal Mortality has come down from 28 in the year 2008 to 19 in 2010. Very few States have been able to achieve this. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) declined from 192 in 2004-06 to 155 in 2010-12. The child sex ratio has also improved from 798 in 2001 to 857 in 2012.

109. NRHM has been extended to National Health Mission by including National Urban Health Mission and non communicable diseases. An amount of ₹ 600 Cr is proposed to be spent in 2014-15. Under the progressive plan prepared by the state, it has been proposed to upgrade infrastructure worth ₹ 111 Cr. This includes one District Hospital, two SDH, 11 CHCs, and, 33 PHCs (in urban areas). ₹ 60 Cr has been earmarked for generic drug supplies and ₹ 5 Cr has been earmarked for upgradation and strengthening of Pharmacies in hospitals. Special emphasis has been given for deployment of additional manpower.

110. Cancer is a major problem in the state. The state government has taken several measures for treatment of cancer patients. Chief Minister Cancer Relief Fund provides assistance of ₹ 1.5 lac for treatment of cancer in various government and empanelled private hospitals. Financial assistance of ₹ 195 Cr has been given to 16666 cancer patients upto 20/08/2014 and an outlay of ₹ 25 Cr has been provided under this scheme this year. Infrastructure for treatment of cancer in all the three government medical colleges is being upgraded at a cost of ₹ 250 Cr. A 100-bedded advanced Cancer Diagnostic Treatment & Research Centre at Bathinda at a cost of ₹ 60 Cr will be operationalized soon. A Radiotherapy centre an outlay of ₹ 50 Cr is being constructed in Civil Hospital, Sangrur in collaboration with TMC Mumbai, which is also in the process of setting up a state of the art Cancer Hospital and Research Centre at Medicity. Tertiary Cancer Centres are being set up at Hoshiarpur and Fazilka at a cost of ₹ 90 Cr.

111. The state government is committed to eradicate drug menace in an effective manner. To address the issue of inadequate infrastructure in the state for cancer and drug addiction treatment, the state government has enacted the Punjab State Cancer and Drug Addiction Treatment Infrastructure Act, 2013. ₹ 126 Cr have been collected for creation of cancer and drug de-addiction treatment infrastructure. The state is in the process of operationalisation of five state-of-the-art 50-bedded drug de-addiction centres at Bathinda, Faridkot, Patiala, Jalandhar and Amritsar at a cost of ₹ 25 Cr. Apart from this, 31 ten-bedded drug de-addiction centres are being set up in district hospitals and selected sub divisional hospitals at a cost of ₹ 20 Cr. The government now proposes to set up Rehabilitation Centres in each district at a cost of ₹ 100 Cr.

The state intends to take a holistic approach to this menace with the following planks:

- Educate parents or other care givers, teachers, coaches, religious leaders, health professionals, and business and community leaders to help youth reject illegal drugs and underage alcohol and tobacco use.
- Pursue a vigorous advertising and public communications program dealing with the dangers of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use by youth.
- Support and promote effective, efficient, and accessible drug treatment, ensuring the development of a system that is responsive to emerging trends in drug abuse.
- Strengthen law enforcement to combat drug-related violence, disrupt organizations that supply drugs and arrest the leaders of illegal drug syndicates.

112. Studies have revealed that unforeseen health expenditures are a major reason for poverty, indebtedness and deprivation in the economically marginalized sections of our society. The government is conscious and empathetic towards this cause and therefore undertakes to offer Universal Health coverage to all its populations. The Bhai Ghaniya Insurance Scheme providing medical cover of ` 1.50 lac is now restricted to members of cooperative societies only. Apart from this, the Bhagat Puran Singh Sehat Bima Yojna has been launched to provide healthcare to blue card holder families. This scheme alongwith other health insurance schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna, and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna, will substantially mitigate the hardship caused to poor families on account of medical expenses. ` 40 Cr have been allocated for 2014-15 for these schemes, through which ` 5.23 lacs BPL families and ` 15.40 lac Blue Cardholder families will be provided free medical treatment up to ` 30000/-

113. The state government in its budget for the year 2012-13 had announced free supply of essential generic medicines in all the government hospitals. The Health Department has prepared a list of 270 essential medicines, including consumables and most of these are now supplied free of cost to all patients in all government hospitals. This facility will be extended to the 3 government colleges at Amrtisar, Patiala and Faridkot.

114. In step towards providing responsive healthcare services in the year 2011-12, the state introduced Emergency Medical Response Services by deploying 240 fully equipped ambulances (108- Ambulance Services) all over the state. A sum of ` 39 Cr has been earmarked for 2014-15. Nearly 8.10 lac lives have been saved so far. In another major initiative, the government has launched the 104 medical helpline to provide 24x7 medical advice/information, complaints/grievances redressal, counseling services to persons suffering from HIV/AIDS, STI/RTI, drug addiction, depression and also track pregnant mothers and children for providing all ante-natal and post natal services.

115. An outlay of ` 36 Cr has been earmarked for treatment of persons affected with HIV/AIDS and generating awareness. An outlay of ` 4 Cr has been earmarked for providing funds to Punjab State Blood Transfusion Council for making access to safe blood and promotion of voluntary blood donation programme.

116. The state has been continuously upgrading the infrastructure of its medical colleges over the last 3-4 years. Under Medical Education, the outlay has been increased from `136 Cr in 2013-14 to ` 200 Cr in 2014-15. An outlay of ` 100 Cr has been provided for upgradation of infrastructure in Government Medical, Dental and Ayurvedic Colleges/ Hospitals. The State has also decided to establish AIIMS like institute by providing land near Jalandhar. An outlay of ` 100 Cr has been set aside for this purpose.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

117. The coverage status of rural habitations as on 30/6/2014 is given below: -

	Habitations		
	Main	Other	Total
Fully Covered Habitations(FC)	10840	2306	13146
Not Covered Habitations (NC)	91	221	312
Partially Covered Habitations (PC)	1366	509	1875
	12297	3036	15333

118. Presently, 98% of rural population has been covered with supplies of potable drinking water. Moreover 8,000 habitations get 70 lpcd service level. The state government has notified Punjab State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy -2014. The main aim of the policy is to provide (a) 100% coverage of all households in rural areas of Punjab with at least 70 lpcd of potable water, supplied through 24x7 piped and metered individual water supply connections and (b) to ensure that 100% rural households have access to and use safe sanitation facilities that do not contaminate the environment, particularly ground water.

119. Heavy metal contamination in ground water is an emerging challenge for the state. As per recent report the samples of 3937 habitations have been found contaminated with various toxic metals like Uranium, Nickel and Aluminium. To provide safe drinking water, 1824 ROs have already been set up. Besides, the state government would install 561 RO systems under the NABARD project of ` 88.74 Cr (NABARD share ` 71.42 Cr + state share ` 13.32 Cr). The period of completion of the project is 31-03-2016. Another project costing ` 101.33 Cr for installation of 689 ROs in 730 quality affected habitations has been submitted to Government of India for approval.

120. An agreement was signed with the World Bank in Feb, 2007 for the ` 1280.30 Cr for implementing Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project.

Important information about the project:-

1	World Bank Board's Approval	14 th December, 2006
2	Project Effectiveness date	26 March, 2007
3	Initial closing date	31 st March, 2012
4	Revised closing date after restructuring of the project	31 st December, 2014
5	Credit amount	US \$ 154 million (now US\$ 160.76 million)(` 850.34 Cr)
6	Project launch by Hon'ble CM Punjab	25th May, 2007
7	Project cost	` 1280.30 Cr

8	Fund received from WB till 04.07.2014	₹ 654.62 Cr (US \$ 128.14 million)
9	Balance credit amount (₹ 850.34 Cr. – ₹ 654.62 Cr)	₹ 195.72 Cr (US\$ 32.62 million)
10	Expenditure incurred till date (31.8.2014)	₹ 890.85 Cr

121. The coverage status of the project is as under:-

SN	Target	Achievement upto 31.08.2014 (Coverage of villages in nos.)
1.	Water supply schemes in 3000 villages	Water supply schemes provided in 3941 villages
2.	Sewerage schemes on pilot basis in 100 villages	30 villages and works in progress in 68 villages.
3.	Service improvement of existing water supply schemes in 200 villages	268 villages and works in progress in 48 villages. Achievement will exceed the project target by 57%.

122. The ceiling for beneficiary contribution under World Bank scheme was to the extent of ₹ 1500/- for normal area villages and ₹ 750/- for household in difficult area. The World Bank on 29-10-2008 reduced this contribution to ₹ 800/- for normal area villages and ₹ 400/- for household in difficult area villages i.e. notified along International Border, Kandi area, Bet area and waterlogged areas. The community contribution is 50% for scheduled caste population on account of reduction in beneficiary share. The beneficiary contribution for all the remaining water supply and sanitation schemes, stand deposited by the concerned Gram Panchayat and Water Sanitation Committees.

123. As per Census, 2011, state has 70.4% coverage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) in the Rural Punjab. A total 33, 15,632 households exist in Rural Punjab & out of which 23, 34,205 households are having individual latrines. Year 2012 survey reveals that 8, 38,950 IHHLs are yet to be constructed

in the rural areas of the state; out of which 2, 22,555 and 6, 16,395 are for BPL and APL respectively.

124. Under Total Sanitation Campaign now renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, 20 projects for ₹ 241.35 Cr were sanctioned by Government of India out of which ₹ 38.50 Cr has been received from GoI and ₹ 27.01 Cr utilized. The major component of this programme is construction of individual household latrines for BPL and certain categories of APL families. Assuming total cost of ₹ 5500/- per unit, ₹ 3200/- per unit are being given as Central Share and balance amount is to be provided by State (₹ 1400/-) and beneficiary (₹ 900/-). Since, actual estimate cost of an IHHL is about ₹ 16500/-per unit, the actual execution is not possible at site.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

125. Under the Punjab Urban Development Mission, the State Government is committed to provide 100% civic amenities in the urban areas of Punjab. The state is currently executing works to provide basic civic amenities like Water Supply, Sewerage, Sewerage Treatment Plants, Street lights, Solid Waste Management, Roads & Flyovers, Parks and parking spaces, to the extent of ₹ 3,800 Cr . In the next 3 years, the State intends to provide 100% requirements of these basic amenities to the extent of ₹ 7,500 Cr s. Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board has been restructured comprehensively with the aim to put it on professional pedestal and for bringing qualitative changes in the delivery system.

126. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the major new projects which will be implemented during 2014-15 are a) Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), Amritsar with a cost of ₹ 495.54 Cr ; Sewerage network and Sewerage Treatment Plant south-east zone, Amritsar with a cost of ₹ 89.27 Cr and Integrated Solid Waste Management, Ludhiana with a cost of ₹ 97.85 Cr .

127. The state is developing New Chandigarh on an area of approximately 15,000 acres on the concept of smart city. As New Chandigarh is located in close proximity to Chandigarh. It is being planned to ensure it finds a place among the best planned cities in the world. The city, in the foot hills of Shiwalik, will be a green/eco city with approximately 30% of the area as green area. The city will be

a self contained city and will not be a satellite town of Chandigarh and will act as a counter magnet to Chandigarh. The city will have a unique and world class medical and educational infrastructure.

128. Medicity on an area of approximately 250 acre land is being developed by state government with an approximate project cost of ` 700 Cr. This Medicity will comprise of world class multi-speciality hospitals along with medical colleges and medical research institutes. 50 acres of land has already been allotted to Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Research Centre under the Department of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India. Rest of the land will soon be made available to medical hospitals and institutes of repute.

129. To develop the human resource in the state, an education city is being planned on an area of approximately 1600 acre with a cost of ` 4,000 Cr. This education city will have educational facilities of international standards from school age to research level including branch campuses of leading international universities. It will also be conceived as a forum where universities share research and forge relationships with businesses and institutions in public and private sectors.

130. State government is taking initiative to provide houses to the economically weaker section (EWS) in the state. It is mandatory for the private builders to reserve fixed area, in their respective projects, for EWS which is to be handed over to the concerned authorities free of cost for the construction of houses for weaker section. The state government is committed to construct one lac EWS houses in the next three years. More than 300 acre of land for the construction of these houses is already with the Development Authorities. Besides, the Municipal Committees and Corporations in their respective jurisdiction will provide land for EWS houses. In addition to this, fiscal and physical incentives have been provided for the promotion of affordable housing in the private sector.

131. To generate employment in the state, an IT city on an area of approximately 1700 acre in close proximity to International Airport at SAS Nagar is being developed by GMADA. Land has already been allotted to 20 leading IT companies and 23 more applications, received from the IT companies for

allotment of land, are under process. 50 acre of land has been allotted to IT giant INFOSYS, which has already started the process of developing its campus. Mr. N. R. Narayana Murthy, Chairman of INFOSYS, has announced the creation of 5,000 jobs in the next three years with an ultimate goal of 25,000 jobs. The IT city will generate more than 50,000 jobs in the coming years. Amritsar will also be developed as IT and Knowledge Hub. Software Technology Parks of India is establishing STPI facilities and State-of the Art incubation facility at Amritsar. The state government has transferred 3 acre of land costing ` 3 Cr for establishment of this Institute.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/BACKWARD CLASSES & MINORITIES

132. The state government is committed to uplift the under privileged sections of the society by improving their socio-economic conditions and promoting educational development with the objective of bringing them at par with the other sections of the society. The State of Punjab has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the country. As per 2011 census, out of total population of 277.43 lac in the State, SC population is 88.60 lac which constitutes 31.94%. The main thrust during 12th Plan Period is to protect the rights of vulnerable/depressed classes and launch programmes for their overall development. An outlay of ` 1394 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan for the sub-head 'Welfare of SCs, BCs and Minorities'. The outlay under this head has been enhanced from ` 596 Cr for Annual Plan 2013-14 to ` 819 Cr in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

133. Welfare of SCs, BCs and Minorities is the top priority of the state government. ` 255 Cr are provided for the development of Scheduled Castes including scholarship to SC students. ` 278 Cr are provided for Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for minorities including scholarship to minority students and infrastructure development of minority concentration blocks. Similarly ` 75.40 Cr are provided for development of Backward Classes including scholarship to BCs students, Separate allocation is made to provide pre-matric scholarship to children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations.

134. State government is providing Shagun of ` 15000/- to BC and other economically weaker families in addition to SC and Christian families (annual family income up to ` 32,790/-) at the time of marriage of their daughters, remarriage of widows/divorcees and marriage of daughters of widows. ` 90 Cr are provided to fulfill the Shagun requirement of 60,000 beneficiaries during 2014-15.

135. State Government is providing attendance scholarship to SC primary girl students for which ` 20 Cr are provided in Annual Plan 2014-15. The state government has extended the attendance scholarship at primary school level to all girl students of backward classes and economically weaker sections in addition to SC girl students. The scholarships are being disbursed directly into the accounts of students and efforts are being made to disburse these at the start of academic session.

136. All the SC families whose annual family income is less than ` 1.00 lac shall be provided grant @ ` 50,000/- per beneficiary for the construction of new house consisting of one room and one kitchen and ` 20,000/- per beneficiary for conversion of kacha house into pacca house. Funds for construction of toilets are provided under Rural Sanitation Programme. All SC and BPL families get free electricity upto 200 units per month. State government fully reimburses the cost of free power to the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. Separate funds are provided for construction of Dr. B.R Ambedkar Bhawns and their operations

137. Wide publicity is given for creating awareness about the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. Financial assistance of ` 50,000/- is given to inter-caste married couples (wherein one spouse belongs to the scheduled castes). Panchayats and voluntary organizations (NGOs) which do outstanding work for overall development of scheduled castes are given a grant of ` 25,000/-.

138. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana' for the integrated development of villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste population. There are as many as 2800 villages which have 50% or more than 50% SC population in

Punjab. ` 50.00 Cr are provided for the infrastructural development of these villages.

SCSP COMPONENT

139. As per guidelines of the Planning Commission, Government of India, size of SCSP is being determined equivalent to the percentage of SC Population of the State. The SCSP component has been depicted separately for individual schemes. The size of 12th Five Year Plan is ` 92100 Cr out of which SCSP component is ` 26570 Cr. The state government has taken a major policy decision by declaring the Directorate of Scheduled Sub-Plan (SCSP) the nodal department for the effective implementation of plan schemes earmarked for SC population. 32% of the plan outlay equal to the percentage of SC population in the State as per 2011 census is earmarked for SCSP in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Out of the total plan size of ` 20,100 Cr, a sum of ` 6432 Cr has been earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.

SOCIAL SECURITY WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

140. The state government is conscious of its responsibility towards the weaker sections of the society. As compared to an outlay of ` 2784 Cr during 11th Plan period, higher outlay of ` 4901 Cr is provided during 12th Five Year Plan for programmes related to women, children, old age and handicapped persons. Besides ` 1375.00 Cr are provided for Nutrition sector during 12th Plan. An outlay of ` 1528 Cr including ` 652 Cr for Nutrition is provided for Annual Plan 2014-15.

141. At state level a sum of ` 684 Cr has been earmarked towards a dedicated Social Security Fund for disbursing old age and other pensions to 20 lac beneficiaries @ ` 250 per month. Besides 2 lac beneficiaries belonging to BPL families would receive an additional pension ranging from ` 200/- to ` 300/- per month under National Social Assistance Programme. The state government has decided to disburse these pensions at the homes of beneficiaries through Electronic Benefit transfers (EBT) in collaboration with banks.

142. The state government has launched some ambitious schemes exclusively for the welfare of women. Under 'Mai Bhago Vidya Scheme' 1.11 lac

and 1.52 lac students of 11th & 12th classes in government schools were provided free bicycles during 2011-12 & 2013-14 respectively. Under 'Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme' a sum of ` 20000/- is invested with LIC on the birth of every girl child in families having annual income upto ` 30000/-. State Government launched another scheme during 2013-14 for providing scholarship to poor girls for admission in professional courses. Under this scheme girls belonging to poor families would be given scholarship @ ` 30,000/- per annum during the course duration on getting admission in professional colleges. These three programmes will be funded out of 13th Finance Commission's Grant for improving adverse sex ratio during 2014-15. The Centrally Sponsored 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme for the protection of rights of children shall be implemented with an outlay of ` 24 Cr.

143. A sum of ` 614 Cr has been earmarked to implement re-structured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) to provide supplementary nutrition to over 15 lac children and pregnant mothers in 26656 Anganwadi Centres functioning in the State. There are 26656 Anganwadi Centres in the State out of which 559 are functioning from government buildings, 3278 from rented buildings and 22819 from community buildings. Under ICDS ` 28 Cr will be spent on the construction of buildings of Anganwadi Centers. Besides ` 4.00 Cr are earmarked for providing basic amenities in Anganwadi Centres in the State. ` 34 Cr including Gol share are provided under 'SABLA' schemes to provide nutrition to the adolescent girls and promote awareness about health, hygiene, family and child care etc.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

144. Punjab has a 553 km long international border with Pakistan. The six border districts of Punjab were one of the most prosperous areas in the state. The Indo-Pak war and the prolonged militancy in the state rendered them unattractive for investment and other economic activities. Due to high security sensitivity and absence of any developmental incentives for basic infrastructure, the condition of the border villages and even towns is appalling. The grant provided under BADP is also too meagre to meet the critical gaps. Government of India has been requested to announce an Industrial Package in these border areas on the lines of the package provided for some of the hilly states.

145. Special Central Assistance (now ACA) (100%) is received under Normal BADP from Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, (Department of Border Management). Against an allocation of ` 32.92 Cr released by Government of India during 2011-12. An amount of ` 40.70 Cr (` 3526.00 lac for Normal allocation + ` 543.88 lac for Special Projects) has been released by GoI during 2012-13. An amount of ` 3217.76 lac has been released by GoI during 2013-14. Besides this, 13th Finance Commission has also recommended grant of ` 250.00 Cr during 2011-15 (` 62.50 Cr per year) for up gradation and maintenance of road connectivity, power, health infrastructure and water supply and sanitation facilities in the border area along the international border of the state.

DEFENCE SERVICES AND WELFARE

146. An outlay of ` 33.71 Cr has been provided in Annual Plan 2014-15 against an expenditure of ` 4.52 Cr incurred in the financial year 2013-14 for the Defence Services Welfare.

147. To ensure maximum possible selection of youth from Punjab State into Defence Services, a pre-recruitment training programme is being conducted at selected districts under the supervision of District Sainik Welfare Officers in the existing Sainik Rest House Complexes. Against an actual expenditure of ` 1.12 Cr incurred during 2013-14, an outlay of ` 1.50 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

148. The state has decided to establish a war memorial at Amritsar at a total cost of ` 100.00 Cr. An outlay of ` 30.00 Cr is provided for this purpose in Annual Plan 2014-15.

149. The Rajya Sainik Board Punjab has decided to construct multipurpose complexes called Sainik Sadan in each of the District Headquarter to provide maximum facilities to the serving/ex-servicemen and widows in which 50% of the total expenditure incurred under this scheme is borne by the Kendriya Sainik Board, GOI. Against an actual expenditure of ` 0.50 Cr incurred during 2013-14, an outlay of ` .2.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

HOME

150. Under this sub-head funds are provided for creation of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary, Strengthening Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS) prevention of Crime and Improvement of Police and Public relations, and setting up of Suvidha Centres Project (` 5.00 Cr) for the purpose of community participation in resolving disputes and conflicts in the society.

151. An amount of ` 296.12 Cr has been allocated in Annual Plan 2014-15. Against an expenditure of ` 4.69 Cr incurred during 2013-14.

152. During the year 2013-14 crime situation in the state remained under control. Punjab Government took the initiative of setting up a unique toll-free Punjab Police Helpline 'DIAL181', which provides round-the clock response, support and assistance to women, children, and senior citizen, NRIs and other citizens. Under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS), all Police Stations are getting connected. An outlay of ` 2.00 Cr is provided in the financial year 2014-15.

153. The state has decided to create the infrastructure facility for judiciary against an expenditure of ` 45.00 Cr during 2013-14, an outlay of ` 200.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

154. A new office of NRI & Women Wing has been opened for monitoring inquiries/investigations involving NRIs and Women and also Traffic education cells have been setup in the districts to bring awareness about traffic rules and regulations. Under Police training scheme, an outlay of ` 50.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. Beside and amount of ` 36.67 Cr is provided for Modernisation of Police and other forces in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

155. The State endeavors to ensure a safe environment to the people of the state and make largest and prestigious cities 'safe' by deploying the latest and most sophisticated crime prevention technology solutions. The 'Safe City' Project involves installation of smart cameras, various types of sensors and Automatic License Plate readers at all city entry and exit points. The implementation of the 'Safe City' Project over the next 12-15 months at a cost of

about ₹ 150.00 Cr would revolutionize policing and public safety operations in the state bringing it at par with the most modern cities in the world

GOVERNANCE REFORMS

156. e-Governance is essential to bring in efficiency and at the same time, make Citizen-Government interface more friendly and transparent. The focus shall be on development of core infrastructure and back-end automation/computerization for effective delivery of citizen services through electronic governance and to push governance reforms & accountability in its administrative structure at all levels. e-District Project has been successfully implemented with automated back-end process for delivery of 47 services in 2 Pilot districts of Kapurthala and SBS Nagar. Hon' ble Deputy Chief Minister has launched horizontal roll-out of this project from Mansa district for remaining 20 districts. Under Punjab Right to Service Act, 2011, 80 more services have been notified in addition to existing 69 services, taking the total to 149 services.

157. Web-Suwidha Project has been implemented in all DC/ SDM offices. Under the Project, there will be Web-enablement of Suwidha software that is already implemented in all Suwidha Centres, for anywhere access of the application and centralized monitoring of citizen service delivery. All 2112 Common Service Centres are already operational and providing Business to Citizen (B2C)/ Government to Citizen (G2C) services to the citizens. Government services will be provided through this network under e-district roll-out programme.

158. The State Government has signed Tri-Partite agreement with Gol to create National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN). The survey for NOFN Punjab is in progress. There is a plan to connect all the Panchayats.

AADHAAR AND DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER

159. The state government is successfully implementing the programme of Aadhaar for providing Unique Identification Number to the entire population. At present, 2.59 Cr residents out of total 2.77 Cr population have been enrolled. An amount of ₹ 40 Cr has been disbursed through Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB)

to 1.50 lac beneficiaries under 7 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes of the departments of Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes and Social Security and Women & Child Development .

160. State government has started the disbursement of pensions at the doorsteps of beneficiaries through Electronic Benefit Transfers (EBT) in collaboration with the commercial banks. This scheme is in operation in the districts of Ludhiana, Mukatsar, Mansa and Fazilka. The state is set to enrol all the beneficiaries under state schemes through a targeted programme for UID and the account of beneficiaries would be Aadhaar enabled. This should check the possible forgery and impersonation in social security schemes and will weed out the fake beneficiaries.

DECENTRALIZED PLANNING

161. The state government has constituted District Planning Committees for all the districts of the State. From the year 2010-11, the Administrative Departments are implementing the District Level Plan Schemes through District Planning Committees (DPCs). The guidelines for the preparation of the District Plan of the District Level Schemes by District Planning Committees have been issued. An outlay of ` 4496.24 Cr and ` 989.38 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2014-15 respectively under the various district level plan schemes.